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MONTANA LABOR MARKET

Monthly Review of
EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK, LABOR SUPPLY, LABOR DEMAND, CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

MONTANA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Division of Unemployment Compensation Commission of Montana

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FL. 216.



FEBRUARY, 1961

DECLINE IN MINE AND LUMBER EMPLOYMENT MAIN PROBLEM IN JANUARY LABOR MARKET

Work applicants in Montana's labor markets built up rapidly through January and reached a total of 22,670 when the month ended. Although the number was down nearly 2,000 from last year's strike-affected economy, it was 6,400 above the average January total of the past decade. Figures are the end of month count of active jobseekers reported simultaneously by each of the 22 local employment service offices in Montana.

Causes of Present Unemployment

Some of the present unemployment is the natural result of seasonal influence which affect Montana's employment economy by reducing job openings in various industries every fall and winter. Generally worker lay-offs in these segments of the state's economy are temporary and usually many of the same workers return to work for the same employer when the next work season begins.

Employment cutbacks this year have gone beyond seasonal patterns. Much of the rise over normal labor reserves has come from reduction of forces in metal mining, and by a long term decline in lumber production with a consequent decrease in logging and sawmill employment. Lower prices for the mine and lumber products and reduced market demand for both are the prime factors causing employment declines in these industries. The metal mining picture this year compares closely with that of the last half of 1957 when hundreds of Butte miners were laid off because of reduced copper prices. Employment in metal mining has been in continuous decline since that time.

Two Problem Areas

Kalispell—The Kalispell labor market

comprises Flathead and Lincoln counties. It reaches west to the Idaho border and north to Canada. The general economic health of this area is chiefly determined by the demand and price for lumber and volume of tourist trade during the April-September period. The present depressed situation in the lumber industry reflects the cumulative effects of the 1957-58 economic down-turn, a general slowdown in home building during the past 18 months, and the substitution of other building materials for lumber. Trade and service industries are in general decline with many workers laid off until late Spring. Some large stores have replaced sales clerks with department heads. Several automobile dealers and grocery stores were listed as business failures during the past three months. A gradual upturn in the business climate is expected to start in April. There are optimistic signs, too, in the number of new lumber plants and mills being built during this period of economic stress in the industry.

Butte—The economy of Silver Bow County rests primarily upon one base: Metal mining. It is generally true today as it was many years ago, that whatever happened in metal mining affected the general economic welfare of the whole community. Butte has, for the most part, always been a one industry town. Community employment levels moved up or down reacting to trends in the mining industry. In the past six years two major strikes crippled the economy for periods ranging from 8 weeks in 1954 to 6 months in 1959-60. State-wide metal mining in April, 1956 was 8,400. In December, 1960

167,700 Wage Earners On December Payrolls

Eight thousand more wage earners were receiving paychecks from Montana's industrial and commercial employers this January than last. Non-farm employment at mid-January was estimated at 160,700 for the highest January employment total on record. The rise over a last year is the result of more active construction projects this winter; an expansion of 2,500 in government employment, chiefly in educational units, and the return to employment statistics of 2,700 workers in metal mining who were absent last January because of the copper strike. Contrasting with the employment increase from a year ago is a decline of 4,500 from December, 1960 to January, 1961 payrolls. December to January losses followed seasonal lines with the biggest drop in trade industries, down 2,600. Others were construction, down 800; manufacturing, down 700; and service industries, down 400.

it was 4,800—a decline of 3,600. About 600 more workers in mining, craft and salaried classifications were laid off during January and February this year. The present metal mining situation stems from the first serious lay-offs which began in mid-1957. By January, 1958, copper prices were down to 25c a pound, the eighth reduction in 1½ years. This compared with a 92-year peak of 46c a pound from February to July, 1956. With present copper prices ranging from 27 to 29c a pound, there is little hope of immediate optimism in Butte.

Both Kalispell and Butte have been listed with the U. S. Department of Labor as areas of substantial and persistent labor surplus since 1957.

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN MANUFACTURING AND MINING INDUSTRIES (per 100 employees)

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATE						SEPARATION RATE								
	Total			New Hire			Total			Quit			Layoff		
	1)Dec 1960	2)Nov 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Dec. 1959
3) All Manufacturing.....	2.4	1.5	4)	1.4	1.3	4)	3.9	3.4	4)	.9	1.1	4)	2.0	1.2	4)
Durable Goods.....	3.0	1.7	4)	1.5	1.3	4)	4.5	3.9	4)	.7	1.0	4)	2.5	1.5	4)
Primary Metal.....	3.6	1.1	4)	.8	.8	4)	5.3	3.2	4)	.4	.4	4)	1.7	.6	4)
3) Nondurable Goods.....	1.2	1.2	.9	1.1	1.2	.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	.9	1.1	.6	.8
All Mining.....	1.7	2.5	4)	1.2	1.4	4)	4.3	2.6	4)	1.6	1.0	4)	.6	.5	4)
Metal Mining.....	1.2	2.9	4)	.4	1.0	4)	4.7	2.9	4)	1.4	1.0	4)	.6	.2	4)

1) Preliminary rates based on all data available at publication time. 2) Figures previously revised on more complete returns.

3) Excludes sugar and canning industries. Total separations include discharges and miscellaneous separations.

4) Data not available due to strike in metal mining and primary metals a year ago.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

ANACONDA, Deer Lodge, Philipsburg—(536 jobseekers, 177 new, 390 men, 146 women). Smelter layoffs which started in December totaled 380 as January ended. Further layoffs expected if copper prices do not improve. Work on new shopping center main construction activity, others at near standstill. Employment cutbacks in Philipsburg mining operations also noted during month. Trade and service volume at winter levels. Surplus of unskilled workers.

BILLINGS, Columbus, Hardin, Hysham, Laurel Red Lodge, Roundup—(3,659 jobseekers, 734 new, 2,712 men, 947 women). Increased construction over a year ago highlighted the January labor market. Major projects include additions to college and super market with 100 building craftsmen employed. Small commercial units and home building occupied others. Trade employment returned to normal levels after post-holiday layoffs. Five month old labor dispute involving 50 cafe workers settled during month. Business slow at mountain resort areas with no snow. Coal mining and oil field employment at low ebb. End of sugar beet refining idled 300 workers. Farm hiring at minimum. Low moisture supplies causing serious concern in Forest Service and irrigation circles.

BOZEMAN, Ennis, Three Forks, Trident—(728 jobseekers, 166 new, 496 men, 232 women). Area labor supply sufficient to meet all needs. College building and commercial structures in various stages of progress depending on the weather. Logging operations on reduced scale but sawmill activity steady. Trade and service volume at fairly good levels.

BUTTE, Virginia City, Whitehall—(2,686 jobseekers, 361 new, 2,034 men, 652 women). Labor market patterns starting to weaken in face of depressed copper market. Nearly 500 miners and craftsmen laid off during month. Trade and service employment in post-holiday slump. Thirty laundry workers idled by plant fire. Construction at near standstill with no upswing expected until April. Most January hiring in finance and insurance establishments.

CUT BANK—(394 jobseekers, 96 new, 317 men, 77 women). Ideal weather conditions kept construction and oil field employment at good levels during January. Hiring by main street establishments slow and chiefly for replacements only. Farm hiring limited chiefly to rock picking crews; no demand for livestock feeders.

DILLON—(343 jobseekers, 72 new, 248 men, 95 women). Mild weather allowed work in construction, agriculture and other outside endeavors to continue during the

LABOR MARKET INDICATORS

Employment—	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan. Avg. 1952-61
Industrial Employment	160,700	165,200	152,700	152,400
New Job Applicants	4,589	4,666	5,453	4,920
Job Applicants, End of Month	22,670	17,577	24,452	16,270
Insured Unemployment, Week of	Feb. 3 1961	Jan. 6 1961	Feb. 5 1960	Avg. 1st Feb. Wk. 1957-61
New and Renewal Claims	1,970	3,883	1,783	1,780
Unemployed Weeks Filed	16,610	12,543	16,723	15,310
Total Unemployment Claims	18,580	16,426	18,506	17,090

month. Calving and lambing already starting on some small spreads. Serious concern evident for supplies of irrigation water this spring and summer. Work on building projects and re-location of railroad tracks near dam site progressed as weather allowed. Small mining ventures operating at one-third capacity due to depressed metal markets. Plans for \$100,000 livestock auction pavilion announced with completion set for July.

GLASGOW, Fort Peck, Malta, Opheim—(909 jobseekers, 140 new, 671 men, 238 women). Substantial drop in job hires from a year ago with completion of some major construction projects and less volume in trade and service channels. Payrolls at air base and powerhouse projects down 300 workers from last year. Planned construction and existing projects should total about 5 million dollars during next work season.

GLENDIVE, Circle, Wibaux—(303 jobseekers, 83 new, 211 men, 92 women). Continuing layoffs in trade industries responsible for most new unemployment during January. Over one-third of unemployment claims are from small towns in the local office area. Hiring prospects slim in most industries until spring. Some small businesses closed for winter; a clothing store quit business during the month. New projects scheduled for spring construction include bank and shopping center.

GREAT FALLS, Choteau, Fort Benton, Stanford—(2,864 jobseekers, 747 new, 2,005 men, 859 women). Jobseeker files swelled by applicants seeking work on missile site project; many are presently employed but seeking better jobs. Normal seasonal hiring patterns prevailed in most industries during January. Trade industries provided most job openings followed by manufacturing and service industries. Transfers of idled Anaconda smeltermen helped staff new zinc unit at Great Falls smelter. Current labor supply sufficient to meet immediate needs. Further labor market demand will be keyed to missile base requirements after contracts let.

HAMILTON, Stevensville—(727 jobseekers, 64 new, 596 men, 131 women). Lumber

industry layoffs largely responsible for most new unemployment during January. Only one major sawmill on regular schedule where normally five operate. Seasonal let-down in construction, trade, and service more evident than in past years.

HAVRE, Chinook, Harlem—(718 jobseekers, 173 new, 559 men, 159 women). Labor market activity at winter low in most major industrial groups. Employment declines from a year ago chiefly in construction, trade, service, and public utility segments. Most businesses operating with minimum staffs and some on a part time basis. No new construction in area at present. Farm hiring limited to sheep tagging, etc.

HELENA, Boulder, Garrison, Townsend, White Sulphur Springs—(1,101 jobseekers, 196 new, 894 men, 207 women). Volume and employment up in cafes, hotels, motels, etc. as result of legislative session, but down in other trade establishments. Construction payrolls holding up well with mild weather. Economic factors figured in more layoffs at two East Helena smelters. No immediate betterment seen until metal market strengthens. Farm labor demand slow.

KALISPELL, Columbia Falls, Eureka, Libby, Whitefish—(1,964 jobseekers, 280 new, 1,491 men, 473 women). Layoffs in lumber and trade industries contributed to the labor surplus during January. Some of the larger department stores have replaced sales personnel with department heads. January job placements chiefly replacement hiring of loggers and veneer plant workers.

LEWISTOWN, Harlowton, Ryegate, Winnet—507 jobseekers, 142 new, 414 men, 93 women). Seasonal factors dominated labor market patterns with intermittent hiring and layoffs keyed to weather conditions. Open winter reduced demand for livestock feeders and other farm help. No large scale hiring seen in any industry group next 30 days. Out-of-area workers continue to arrive hoping for missile site employment.

LIVINGSTON, Big Timber—(738 jobseekers, 108 new, 549 men, 189 women). Trade industries in post-holiday decline with practically no hiring. Railroad workers, fear-

NINE YEARS OF MONTANA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT TOTALS, BY MONTHS (in Thousands)*

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Aver.
1953.....	147.1	145.9	147.9	151.5	155.2	161.0	162.2	164.1	163.2	162.2	159.9	157.9	156.5
1954.....	148.8	147.6	149.4	153.4	158.0	164.1	166.6	167.8	157.1	156.1	160.3	158.0	157.2
1955.....	150.6	149.0	149.6	155.6	160.7	169.2	170.6	172.9	171.7	168.3	164.7	162.7	162.1
1956.....	156.6	154.4	156.3	163.0	169.3	177.4	177.4	179.8	177.2	174.6	170.4	166.7	168.6
1957.....	156.8	155.0	156.8	161.3	166.0	172.0	174.2	174.2	170.8	167.4	163.2	159.9	164.8
1958.....	153.1	150.3	150.5	156.4	162.4	167.1	170.2	172.2	170.0	168.8	165.8	162.4	162.4
1959.....	155.3	153.2	155.9	162.2	167.5	174.0	177.5	179.2	169.9	165.6	161.5	159.4	165.1
1960.....	152.7	152.5	156.1	163.4	167.9	175.2	176.3	176.3	174.8	171.5	168.0	165.2	166.6
1961.....	160.7**												

* Estimates revised on the basis of more complete and accurate figures for industry segments not covered under the Unemployment Insurance Program. ** Preliminary Estimate.

Along the Hiring Line— Field Summary, Feb. 1

ful of job loss by proposed railway merger, keeping expenses at minimum. Heavy equipment being moved in and preliminary set-ups being made for inter-state highway construction scheduled for April start. Depressed markets still plague lumber industry, one major logging contractor took bankruptcy. Activity at other logging concerns and mills at only fraction of normal capacity.

MILES CITY, Baker, Ekalaka, Broadus, Jordan, Terry—(495 jobseekers, 108 new, 401 men, 94 women). January job hires below expectation due to several business closures and the late start of some construction projects. Farm labor also down below normal. No appreciable improvement expected in labor market conditions.

MISSOULA, Arlee, Drummond, Superior (1,551 jobseekers, 392 new, 960 men, 591 women). Weather conditions caused layoffs in outdoor work and delayed start of some construction projects. Erratic patterns of intermittent hires and layoffs in lumbering and sawmill employment during January. Most mills operating below normal capacity. Future direction of employment levels will depend on market demand and price structure. No immediate betterment forecast.

POLSON—(524 jobseekers, 127 new, 425 men, 99 women). Labor market demand down considerably after holiday season. Brighter aspects included normal activity at one plywood mill and machinery installation in a barbecue briquette plant. Farm labor demand practically nil. Delay in establishing price levels for seed potatoes eliminated usual January demand for sorters and graders at potato cellars.

SHELBY—(576 jobseekers, 120 new, 418 men, 158 women). Cutbacks in trade and construction employment in areas served by local office accounted for most new unemployment. New high school only major construction project with short work crew. No new starts scheduled until March. Most oil field employers have pared working forces to bare minimum.

SIDNEY—(396 jobseekers, 121 new, 355 men, 41 women). Main street business in temporary slump with sales down 10 to 50% from last year, especially in durable goods. But most merchants optimistic about spring and summer upturn. Contract construction at good level, most skilled craftsmen employed through winter months.

THOMPSON FALLS, Hot Springs—(361 jobseekers, 44 new, 316 men, 45 women). Most new jobseekers came from idled woods and forest service crews. A few major logging concerns have furloughed their crews until June. Sawmill employment unsteady with some layoffs due to more automated plants. Only one small metal mine in current production of lead, zinc, and silver with 10 men employed.

WOLF POINT, Plentywood, Scobey—(590 jobseekers, 138 new, 521 men, 69 women). Oil exploration and drilling beginning to adjust to more stable patterns after wild speculation of several months ago. Six rigs currently drilling, down 4 from December. Present levels of activity expected to continue next two months. Some decline in construction employment occurred with project completions and temporary shutdowns. Trade and service volume at good level in Wolf Point but seasonal layoffs evident in small towns in area.

ESTIMATED EMPLOYMENT IN NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES IN MONTANA (1)

(Compiled in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)

INDUSTRY	EMPLOYMENT			Net Change	
	Jan. 1961 (2)	Dec. 1960 (3)	Jan. 1960	Dec. '60 to Jan. '61	Jan. '60 to Jan. '61
NON-AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES	160,700	165,200	152,700	— 4,500	8,000
Manufacturing	18,700	19,400	18,700	— 700	00
Durable goods.....	11,200	11,900	11,000	— 700	200
Lumber and timber products.....	6,100	6,700	7,300	— 600	— 1,200
Primary metals.....	3,700	3,700	2,300	00	1,400
Other (4).....	1,400	1,500	1,400	— 100	00
Nondurable goods.....	7,500	7,500	7,700	00	— 200
Food and kindred products.....	4,300	4,400	4,200	— 100	100
Printing and publishing.....	1,600	1,600	1,700	00	— 100
Petroleum refining.....	1,000	900	900	100	100
Other (5).....	600	600	900	00	— 300
Mining	7,700	7,700	4,900	00	2,800
Metal mining.....	4,800	4,800	2,100	00	2,700
Coal, quarrying and nonmetallic.....	700	700	700	00	00
Petroleum-natural gas production.....	2,200	2,200	2,100	00	100
Contract Construction	10,100	10,900	7,200	— 800	2,900
Contractors, building construction.....	4,200	4,400	3,000	— 200	1,200
Contractors, other than building.....	1,600	2,000	1,200	— 400	400
Contractors, special trade.....	4,300	4,500	3,000	— 200	1,300
Transportation and utilities	18,000	18,200	18,400	— 200	— 400
Interstate railroads.....	8,300	8,500	8,700	— 200	— 400
Transportation except railroads.....	3,800	3,800	3,800	00	00
Utilities including communication.....	5,900	5,900	5,900	00	00
Trade	38,600	41,200	38,300	— 2,600	300
Wholesale trade.....	8,400	8,400	8,500	00	— 100
Retail trade.....	30,200	32,800	29,800	— 2,600	400
General merchandise and apparel.....	5,700	7,300	5,600	— 1,600	100
Food stores.....	4,800	4,900	4,600	— 100	200
Eating and drinking establishments.....	6,700	7,200	6,800	— 500	— 100
Automotive and filling stations.....	6,600	6,600	6,300	00	300
Retail trade not elsewhere classified.....	6,400	6,800	6,500	— 400	— 100
Finance, insurance and real estate	6,800	6,800	6,700	00	100
Services and miscellaneous	21,600	22,000	21,800	— 400	— 200
Hotels, rooming houses, camps, etc.....	2,100	2,300	2,300	— 200	— 200
Personal services.....	2,100	2,200	2,100	— 100	00
Other (6).....	17,400	17,500	17,400	— 100	00
Government	39,200	39,000	36,700	200	2,500
Federal.....	9,300	9,400	8,700	— 100	600
State and local.....	29,900	29,600	28,000	300	1,900
Great Falls Area (Cascade County)	19,100	19,600	17,900	— 500	1,200
Manufacturing.....	2,900	2,900	1,800	00	1,100
Contract construction.....	1,300	1,400	1,300	— 100	00
Transportation and utilities.....	2,000	2,100	2,000	— 100	00
Trade, wholesale and retail.....	5,500	5,800	5,500	— 300	00
Services and miscellaneous (7).....	4,000	4,000	4,000	00	00
Government.....	3,400	3,400	3,300	00	100

Statewide employment estimates revised on the basis of more complete reports. Industry detail for the period January, 1959 to date, will be supplied in a future supplement to this publication.

- (1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers who worked or received pay during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Proprietors, firm members, personnel of the armed forces, domestic servants, and self-employed persons are excluded.
- (2) Preliminary estimates based on return from samples of 608 selected Montana establishments.
- (3) Figures previously released have been revised on return from 1,116 such establishments.
- (4) Includes fabricated metal products, machinery except electrical, furniture, stone and clay products.
- (5) Includes apparel, chemicals, and miscellaneous manufacturing products.
- (6) Includes commercial trade schools, auto repair services and garages, miscellaneous repair services and hand trades, motion pictures, amusements and recreation, medical and health, law offices and professional services, non-profit membership organizations and businesses not otherwise classified.
- (7) Same as (6) above, also includes finance, real estate and mining.

COMPARISON OF BASIC LABOR MARKET ACTIVITIES IN JAN. 1961 AND JAN. 1960

Employment Service Office	New Job Applicants				Jobseekers in File				Job Placement								UI Claims* Wk. 2-3	
	Jan. 1961		Jan. 1960		Jan. 1961		Jan. 1960		Jan. 1960				Jan. 1961				1960	1959
	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.	Ind.	Ag.	Tot.	Vet.		
Anaconda.....	177	33	57	13	536	132	1,384	556	16	1	17	3	4	....	4	2	632	812
Billings.....	734	177	802	198	3,659	748	2,943	1,014	304	54	358	151	215	49	264	85	2,908	2,568
Bozeman.....	166	45	257	70	728	162	820	226	113	16	129	42	118	15	133	36	486	385
Butte.....	361	85	232	56	2,686	636	3,318	813	31	10	41	16	25	12	37	12	1,814	2,428
Cut Bank.....	96	28	170	71	394	140	568	112	28	11	39	6	33	2	35	14	339	408
Dillon.....	72	13	131	30	343	66	249	90	33	33	66	35	32	43	75	33	226	210
Glasgow.....	140	27	216	51	909	269	1,015	352	45	3	48	12	88	10	98	39	849	788
Glendive.....	83	24	126	30	303	116	343	98	43	3	46	11	40	12	52	19	328	285
Great Falls.....	747	182	595	161	2,864	862	3,373	1,176	255	35	290	84	159	32	191	52	1,993	2,344
Hamilton.....	64	11	102	25	727	177	592	173	10	2	12	2	19	4	23	7	546	457
Havre.....	173	42	250	60	718	204	743	253	70	4	74	35	104	13	117	37	598	612
Helena.....	196	54	265	68	1,101	353	1,154	365	141	13	154	19	228	8	236	68	809	743
Kalispell.....	280	53	388	111	1,964	493	2,245	656	63	2	65	21	110	9	119	32	2,044	1,854
Lewistown.....	142	32	98	31	507	176	434	135	34	21	55	27	31	16	47	19	372	316
Livingston.....	108	22	189	36	738	152	576	135	40	....	40	11	31	3	34	6	616	492
Miles City.....	108	15	135	38	495	124	454	140	31	13	44	12	47	18	65	39	587	402
Missoula.....	392	92	682	209	1,551	393	1,750	451	129	10	139	33	141	7	148	41	1,381	1,252
Polson.....	127	41	199	48	524	153	479	142	66	5	71	38	52	10	62	24	490	493
Shelby.....	120	22	162	50	576	143	453	154	60	27	87	30	44	20	64	31	425	372
Sidney.....	121	26	167	47	396	95	436	108	26	2	28	9	22	10	32	14	364	387
Thomp. Falls	44	17	112	43	361	117	402	124	29	....	29	9	11	1	12	6	322	356
Wolf Point.....	138	29	118	38	590	145	721	219	32	3	35	8	13	3	16	3	451	542
TOTALS.....	4,589	1,070	5,453	1,484	22,670	5,856	24,452	7,492	1,599	268	1,867	614	1,567	297	1,864	619	18,580	18,506

*Include 683 claims of the Federal UC Program 646 same a year ago.

AVERAGE HOURS AND EARNINGS IN SELECTED MONTANA INDUSTRIES

(Produced in co-operation with United States Bureau of Labor Statistics)
(Hours and earnings data exclude administrative and salaried personnel)

INDUSTRY	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan.(1) 1961	Dec.(2) 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan.(1) 1961	Dec.(2) 1960	Jan. 1960	Jan.(1) 1961	Dec.(2) 1960	Jan. 1960
All Manufacturing.....	\$ 94.37	\$ 95.94	\$ 93.45	37.9	39.0	38.3	\$ 2.49	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.44
Durable goods	95.45	91.14	94.17	38.8	37.2	39.4	2.46	2.45	2.39
Primary metals.....	97.03	98.95	3)	38.2	39.9	3)	2.54	2.48	3)
Nondurable goods	92.88	100.86	93.24	36.0	41.0	37.0	2.58	2.46	2.52
Food and kindred products.....	74.91	90.41	76.86	35.5	44.1	36.6	2.11	2.05	2.10
All Mining.....	103.68	106.39	106.71	38.4	40.3	41.2	2.70	2.64	2.59
Metal mining	105.07	105.07	3)	39.5	39.5	3)	2.66	2.66	3)
Transportation and Utilities (except Rys.)...	99.35	99.42	96.32						
Transportation (except railroads).....	105.29	110.24	112.92						
Utilities and communication.....	91.96	92.34	86.69	38.8	38.8	38.7	2.37	2.38	2.24

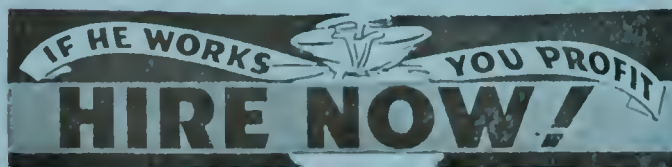
(1) Preliminary estimates. (2) Figures previously released have been revised on more complete returns. (3) Data not available due to strike in metal mining a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION
COMMISSION OF MONTANA

MITCHELL BUILDING

P. O. Box 1728
HELENA, MONTANA

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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Montana School of Mines
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PERIENCED WORKERS!

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